

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.
JAMES M. REMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.
JOSEPH J. JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEKINTY, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill, P. O., Lenoir county.

For Congress.
HON. WM. S. ASHE.

The Memphis Convention.

This affair, called together as a Southern and Western commercial assemblage, for the ostensible purpose of building up Southern and Western markets for the produce of these sections, and of freeing the cotton and other business from the dictation and monopoly of New York and Liverpool, has met, talked and adjourned. So far as we could see, the object of the moves thereto was to further their own ideas about their own private schemes and interests, and about all that was done of any importance was the passage of resolutions in favour of a Pacific Railroad, starting West from Memphis, to which the attention of the U. S. Government is directed. Resolutions were also passed recommending that the public lands be donated to the States bordering on the Mississippi. And so with a few resolutions aiming at concentrating the patronage and plunder of the United States at Memphis, and donating lands to the States bordering on the Mississippi River, and a few squabbles about the trade of the South and West, and the expenditure of some champagne, and much gas, and other things too numerous to mention, the Convention fixed out to meet again at Charleston, in April next. We do like to see everything of any real value to the South, or to the country in general, flourish and be successful; but for these indefinite Conventions, called ostensibly for some general, though undefined good, but really wire-worked, or sought to be wire-worked for private or local advantage, we have little respect and no use. Such we look upon this Memphis affair as being. We would rather have one good mile of railroad, than three oceans of talk—TALK—TALK. The showmen who go to Memphis, or New Orleans, or such places, for the purpose of showing off, are not the men by whose exertions great commercial interests are built up, or to whom the South or the country at large, can look for tangible benefits.

The steamer Black Warrior arrived at N. York on the 16th inst., with Havana dates to the 12th. There is actually nothing of interest. Slaves from the coast of Africa continue to be landed in Cuba every day in violation of the treaty against the slave trade. The report of the Lady Suffolk having landed 1,100 lately on the south side of the island is confirmed.

An Alligator.—This morning, Mr. A. MATTHEWS shot an Alligator in the dock next above Chestnut street, near the Rock Spring. He is a young fellow, 7 feet 5 inches long, but an ugly customer for any of the boys, who might chance to go in there to swim. A few moments since, we saw him crawling about in front of Mr. ALLEN'S BAR ROOM; WATSON, however, says that he has no intention of serving him up for soup, as his customers have an old-fashioned preference for beef, clam, etc. These early fellows do not often venture so near human influence, but their occasional presence ought to operate as a warning to swimmers.—Daily Journal, 18th inst.

RECEIVED.—The Illustrated Magazine of Art, for June, published monthly at \$3, per annum, or 25 cents the single No., by Alexander Montgomery, 17 Spruce street, New York, and sold by booksellers generally. The present number contains some twenty-eight to thirty illustrations, and is very handsomely gotten up. Godey, for July, is also on our table—containing the usual amount of reading matter, and some very fine illustrations. Three dollars per annum. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

Also, the Edinburgh Review, containing a most awful scoring of Sir Archibald Alison's last historical publication. Leonard Scott & Co., New York.

Also, the Popular Educator, from Whitaker's on Market street. The June No. seems to be very well arranged, and to sustain the promises made in the prospectus. Price 124 cents per No., Alexander Montgomery, No. 17 Spruce street, New York.

POSTMASTER AT WASHINGTON, N. C.—We learn from the North State Whig, that Henry P. Allen has been appointed Postmaster at Washington. Beaufort county, vice Thomas J. Latham, removed. The circumstances of Mr. Latham's appointment are fresh in the public mind, and need not now be referred to. As the matter stood, Mr. Latham could not reasonably have expected the administration to pursue any other course.

WE see it stated that Col. John W. Forney will be a candidate for re-election to the Clerkship of the House of Representatives. The chances are strong that he will succeed, as he deserves to do.

LADIES SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—A Ladies Seamen's Friend Society was formed at the Presbyterian Church in this town, on Tuesday evening last. The following persons comprise the Officers and Managers of the Society: Mrs. Kennedy, 1st District; Mrs. P. K. Dickinson, 2d do.; Mrs. John A. Taylor, 3d do.; Mrs. Capt. Potter, Treasurer. Managers: Mrs. Dr. DeRosier, Mrs. Motte, Mrs. Cassidy, Mrs. Dr. Dickson, Mrs. Frank Brown, Miss A. DuPre, Mrs. Kidder, Mrs. C. G. Meares, Miss Polly Moore, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Dr. Harris, Mrs. Alfred Martin, Mrs. James Bryan, Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. O. G. Parsley, Mrs. A. E. Meares, Miss Abby Ellis, Miss Ellen Owen, Mrs. George W. Davis, Mrs. E. Hall.—Commercial, 18th inst.

Later from Buenos Ayres.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Further advices from Buenos Ayres state that two of the best of the Buenos Ayres vessels were captured by Uruguayan in an engagement on the 17th of May, and that Buenos Ayres had accepted the mediation of the Brazilian and Bolivian Ministers. Uruguayan had purchased additional steamers to blockade the port.

Later from Europe—Arrival of the U. S. Mail Steamship.

New York, June 16.
The U. S. Mail Steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, has arrived from Liverpool, which port she left on the 4th inst. Col. J. C. Fremont is among her passengers. FRANCE.—It is said that Louis Napoleon, in retaliation for the contemplated alliance of King Leopold's family with Austria, demands from Belgium 50,000 francs for aid rendered to that kingdom during the reign of the late Louis Philippe. It is not known what the intentions of Louis Napoleon are respecting the course he will take in the Turkish and Russian quarrel. The Paris Bourse is steadier. The crops throughout France are represented as being good.

SWITZERLAND.—The Federal Council are still engaged in putting their army on a war footing, and have issued orders to the various Cantons, instructing them to raise their military contingents at once, and to be prepared to take the field at the first call. General Dufour has been appointed and entered upon his duties as Commander-in-Chief.

EGYPT.—The differences between the United States and Egypt have been satisfactorily arranged.

TURKEY.—There is no feature to report relative to the dispute between Turkey and Russia. The Sultan continues his preparations for defence.

PERIA.—Russia demands peremptorily of Persia the instant payment of a loan of 50,000,000 of piastres, but the latter refuses to comply with either request.

LIBERIA.—Robert has been re-elected President of Liberia.

Correspondence.

Dear Sir:—The undersigned, a joint committee, raised by the town authorities and the volunteer corps of Wilmington, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for celebrating the coming National Anniversary, have the honor to tender you, in their name, the appointment of Orator, and respectfully to request your acceptance of the same. This is, we believe, the first time when a joint celebration of the character proposed, has been attempted here, and the committee anxious to promote a successful and popular arrangement, have selected you with reference to that view, and cannot doubt that that you will readily contribute your talents and countenance to an object so worthy of their exercise and so full of interest to every patriotic citizen.

Within the last few years there has, besides, been happily aroused in North Carolina, a spirit whose influence may be traced in the abandonment of old prejudices—the adoption of a more enlarged view of State policy, and the consequent dawn of a new era, in the prospects and the progress of our beloved State. The Cape Fear is the throat of North Carolina, and Wilmington is her heart. Here, where her Harbors, her Ashes and her Lillingtons lived, and where this spirit was first awakened, it must also be perpetuated.

Perhaps none have worked with more ability, certainly none with more zeal, in this patriotic cause, than the Merchants of Wilmington—none have contributed more than they to the creation of a sentiment of State pride, whose first fruits we are reaping, in the rapid discovery and development of the rich resources of our State.

We desire to testify to one of their number, in some public way, however feeble and inadequate, the admiration of our constituents for their enterprise, their patriotism and their intelligence, and we seize the present occasion, and have made you the present request.

With sentiments of perfect regard and esteem, we are, dear Sir, your friends and servants,
W. W. HARRISS, Joint com.
EDWARD CANTWELL, J. mittee.

ROBERT H. COWAN, Esq., Gaston Mills, Wilmington, 16th June, 1853.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 16th, 1853.

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor of the 4th, tendering me the appointment of Orator for the coming 4th of July, has just been received. I am deeply indebted to you for the honor.

A few years since, I had the honor to appear before the citizens of Wilmington upon a similar occasion; and I feel, therefore, that I have the privilege of saying to you that, if my own wishes were to be consulted in this matter, I should prefer that your choice *even now* should fall upon some one else.

But it seems that this is to be a celebration of a peculiar character, and that your selection of the orator was designed as well to compliment that class of our fellow-citizens, to which I belong, as myself. Under these circumstances, I am not at liberty to decline your invitation. You will permit me, however, at this early stage of the proceedings, to bespeak your very kind indulgence. I am deeply indebted to you, and in common with the citizens of the State, we would at any time and attention. The anniversary is near at hand, and I cannot hope to fulfill the very flattering expectations which you have been pleased to express in your communication.

With much respect,
Your friend and obedient servant,
ROBERT H. COWAN.

Messrs. W. W. Harriess, J. Wessell, Edward Cantwell. Town papers requested to copy.

At a meeting of the Board, held this evening,
Present:—JOHN DAWSON, M. P.,
W. C. HOWARD,
MILES COSTIN,
E. D. WALLACE,
T. C. MILLER,
T. W. W. HARRISS, and
C. H. DUDLEY.

It was unanimously
Resolved, That, whereas, we learn that the Hon. James C. Dobbin is now on a visit to his native State, and that on his way to Washington City, he is likely to pass through our town, and in common with the citizens of the State, we would feel much gratified in having the opportunity of doing honor to so distinguished a son of North Carolina:

It is therefore resolved, That we, the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington, do authorize and request the Mayor of the town of Wilmington, to extend to the Hon. James C. Dobbin an invitation to partake of a public dinner, to be given to him by the citizens of the town of Wilmington, at such time as he shall be pleased to designate.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 10, 1853.

Sir:—In accordance with the enclosed resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington, at the Board this evening, I avail myself of the pleasure at the earliest period of extending to you the invitation embodied in said resolution, and at the same time, assuring you that your acceptance thereof will afford the highest gratification; not only to the commissioners and myself, but to the citizens of the town generally. I therefore earnestly hope that you will accept the same—and that you will express to me your willingness that it will be most agreeable to your convenience to meet said engagement.

With the highest respect and esteem, permit me to subscribe myself your obedient servant.

JOHN DAWSON, M. P.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th inst., enclosing "Resolutions passed by the Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington," inviting me to partake of a public dinner, in passing through on my way to Washington.

This generous tender of hospitality, so characteristic of the good people of your town, is highly and sincerely appreciated by one who has ever cherished a lively interest in the prosperity of a community whose early and persevering display of a patriotic and public spirit has attracted to me much admiration. Considerations, which I need not trouble you to render, my duty immediately to return to Washington, and to deny myself the pleasure to partake of your proffered hospitality.

Be pleased to communicate to the Commissioners expression of my high appreciations of their partiality, and accept my thanks personally for the very kind manner in which you have executed their wishes.

I am, with high respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., M. P.

Acceptance of Dr. Atkinson.

The following letter of acceptance has been received from the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, the Bishop elect of this diocese:—

BALTIMORE, June 10th, 1853.
REVEREND AND DEAR SIR:—The letter which you, as President of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of North Carolina, did me the honor of writing, informing me of my election to the Episcopalate of that Diocese, was placed in my hands by Messrs. Olmstead and Hoyt. I feel very gratefully this mark of the good will of the Church in North Carolina, and with most hearty thanks, I accept the honor conferred.

After careful consideration of the subject, however, not without prayer to God for guidance, I have felt that, even such as I am, I ought not to withhold myself from a sphere of duty which so considerable a body of Christ's Ministers and followers have thought that I might be useful in; especially, when I remember that I have been influenced by personal partiality, being mostly unacquainted with me. With a very real sense of my own deficiencies, then, will yet cast myself upon the care and protection of God, and the forbearance and sympathy of the Diocese, and in weakness and much fear undertake to be its Bishop.

I remain, with great respect and regard, your friend and brother,
THOMAS ATKINSON.

Rev. R. S. MASON, D. D.

The Montreal Riots.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Rewards have been offered in Montreal for the apprehension of all engaged in the recent outrages upon Father GAZZARD and his Secretary. The British Catholic also, at a meeting held in St. Paul's Cathedral, denounced the conduct of the rioters.

WAR FORCES OF TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—As there is a war of forces between Turkey and Russia, the New York Times sums up the forces of the two powers. Russia has 801,000 troops, including 101,092 cavalry, including the Cossacks; 460,388 on foot, of every description, and 58,920 artillerymen, pioneers, &c., with a naval force of 700 vessels, including 18 line-of-battle ships, besides 200 gun boats. Turkey has a well-disciplined army of 150,880 regular troops, including 17,280 cavalry, 106,800 on foot, and 14,600 artillerymen, sappers, miners, &c. This force can be doubled by levies. The Turkish navy numbers 18 line-of-battle ships, carrying 1,488 guns; 14 frigates, carrying 88 guns; 30 sailing vessels; 13 steamers, with a total of 3,700 horse-power; an array of floating batteries, gun-boats, etc., number unknown. This naval armament, by no means contemptible or disproportionate to that of Russia.

For the Journal.

From the London Times, May 25.

The Annexation of Cuba by America.—The Spanish Slave Trade.

There are two things in antiquity which, fortunately or unfortunately, as we may happen to view them, have come down to us, and which are to be looked on as exploded usages or as lost arts. They are the game laws and profitable colonies. A war, and even a colony, may be ultimately and indirectly advantageous to a mother country, for they may secure peace, confirm possession, extend territory, develop commerce, and increase private incomes. But these objects are almost invariably obtained at the cost of a public expenditure so large that it seems almost hopeless to expect that it should ever be reimbursed by more indirect results. In ancient times, however, even in medieval ages, and to this day, in barbarous countries, a sovereign makes war as a merchant would send out his ship, or a farmer till his land, and if he conducts the operation with proper economy—that is, if he keeps his troops on the enemy, such a sufficient quantity of spoils, and can exact a good ransom—he will show you a good balance at the end of the campaign. It has been much the same with colonies or plantations. The early Spanish and Portuguese colonists were thought nothing of unless they brought back twenty times as much gold and silver as it cost to equip them. They were regarded as a source of immense wealth, and the great object of the States of Europe the exact difference between colonizing and buccannery, piracy, kidnapping, and other employments, which once, as Thucydides says, were gentlemanly employments, and now are not. But the most obsolete traditions there will often remain an almost miraculous relic. As the old prophesy tells us:—*an alien suborned prisoner founds a nation*—and really we have in the world a grand specimen of an alien suborned nation, no skeleton, no dusty, rotten bones, of a negation dug out of the earth, no mastodon iced up on top of a mountain, no questionable dodo, or unapproachable bird of Madagascar, but a living, vigorous example, familiar, not to say obvious. This famous old colony, in what may be called, with a little stretch of analogy, the *crucible* of the slave trade, the island of Cuba. You see, the most Catholic Majesty still does the thing in right royal style. There is a good annual surplus on the Cuba account; and a pleasant little oasis it is in the prevailing sterility of a Spanish budget. We may be sure there is no nipping modern ways in the management of such a colony. But that is not all. The bold and able man who is so fortunate as to be selected for the Captain Generalship of Cuba, knows the position of his position. His first duty is to pay a good round sum to somebody, no doubt in return for the value received. His second duty is to get reimbursed as speedily and as amply as he can. So, besides other sources of official income, well known to students of history, he has a good round sum of dollars, in the way of hush-money, for every negro landed in Cuba, and in common with the citizens of the State, we would feel much gratified in having the opportunity of doing honor to so distinguished a son of North Carolina:

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It is a popular delusion to believe that an editor is a public bondsman, bound to puff everything and everybody that wants to use him.

Instructions to our Representatives Abroad.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, has issued instructions to our plenipotentiaries and consular agents, intended to effect certain important reforms in those branches of the public service. Hereafter our foreign ministers are to transact their own business, and not transfer to their secretaries the onus and responsibilities of official signatures. For the future all our foreign legations are ordered to be opened every day, except Sundays, and to be kept open by the Secretary of Legation, and to be visited gratis at the American legations, in all places where there is one. All fees paid at a consulate are to be reported to the State Department, under a penalty of dismissal from office. The Secretary has also abolished consular and diplomatic uniforms, in all cases where they can be dispensed with by American ministers must appear at foreign courts in the simple dress of an American citizen, where they can do so without impairing their usefulness.

"The simplicity of our usages and the tone of feeling among our people," says the Secretary, "is much more in accordance with the example of our first and most distinguished representative at a royal court, than the practice which has since prevailed. No one but the Secretary of Legation is to be hereafter allowed as Secretary of Legation, and in this connection Mr. Marcy remarks:—

"The correspondence between the government and the legations of the United States must be guarded with the utmost secrecy even as relates to our own citizens. To submit it to the examination of a foreigner will be regarded as an indiscretion in the officer, denoting an immediate deprivation of office. The first duty of a subject is considered to be fidelity to his sovereign. Foreign clerks may justly be regarded as unsafe depositories of the secrets of our diplomacy in the legation where they are employed. The possibility that a revelation of our secret State papers may occur in this manner, is sufficient to excite fears on the subject, and require the strict observance of the above instructions."

From the Autauga (Alabama) Citizen.

Ann Tabby Curious on the Girls.
Messrs. Editors:—When we got the 4th number of the Autauga Citizen, we read to Aunt Tabby Curious, the article which, you will recollect, in that issue, was written by a young man named Tabby Curious, the old lady laid down her knitting, raised her specks, and broke out as follows:—

"Now, raily! I am surprised to hear men talk so! Always urging the boys to get 'em wives—to marry—marry—marry! Telling 'em many wonderful things about 'faithful companions,' 'smoothing cares,' 'sovin' on split buttons,'—and I don't know what all. I say if I things were like they used to be, I might get a wife, but I don't know if I could get a wife as a wife! But there ain't a gal now-a-days, in my whole knowin', that is fit for a wife! How on earth can they be fit to get married, when they never have done nothin' in creation but be an expense? They never did, nor they don't know how to do anything but sleep till breakfast; get up and flirt and bounce and quarrel about the cookin'; eat, lie down on the rug, and read novels and receive calls. I tell you, Tabby, this is what they call now-a-days, a 'sparkin'. But I'll be bound if I was a boy I never would marry one 'um. And I know if the boys know'd how 'no count' they are, and how smart the gals are to be, and how nasty and filthy they are, they never would either."

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on the shirt-sewer's reappearance in company with a male friend, who ought to have submitted to no compromise whatever. We will undertake to aid any one to obtain justice in any such case, if application is made to us, for we think this practice of robbing poor sewing girls one of the meanest and most outrageous that ever found resort to.—New York Day Book.

David Hunt, an extensive planter in Mississippi, has sent a donation of \$5000 to the American Colonization Society, which is in addition to the \$1000 which he has sent the Society yearly for the last ten years.

A slave woman now confined in jail at New Orleans, on a charge of having poisoned her master's child, has made a confession, in which she states that she had previously poisoned nine whites and blacks in Missouri.